TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the erty. World.

EUROPE'S DEADLOCK

No Further Progress in the Negotiations.

INDIAN TROOPS FOR MALTA.

The Roumanian Army Withdrawn to the Carpathians.

ENGLISH COTTON TRADE TROUBLES.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, April 18, 1878.

The New Free Press of Vienna learns from Berim that Russia may ostensibly agree to England's denand to submit the entire treaty to the Congress. If this course is adopted it would show that Russia and agreed with the other Continental Powers and that England will be isolated in her objections to the treaty. TAKING A SATISFACTORY TURN.

The Berlin Provincial Correspondence says there is no essential change in the situation, but the sharp tension of diplomatic relations appears to be yielding somewhat to more pacific views. The Agence Russe of St. Petersburg says the pourparters appear to be taking a satisfactory turn.

THE NEGOTIATIONS AT A STANDSFILL The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times telegraphs as follows:-- "The situation is unaltered. The conciliatory action of Germany continues, but so far without result. The difference in regard to submitting the whole Treaty is declared to offer an insuperable obstacle to further negotiations in the

RUSSIA WILLING TO CONCEDE SOMETHING. I am assured on good authority that Russia would consent to some new departure, such as taking the treaties of 1856 and 1871 as the basis of discussion The organ of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has the following remarks in this sense:-"The real aim of the pienipotentiaries would be to prevent a conflagration and regulate the East after events, the importance of which cannot be contested. care little about the way of getting into the Con gress, provided the door is large enough to admit all without anyone having to stoop." INDIAN TROOPS FOR MALTA.

The news from the various centres of interest is not reassuring. A semi-official despatch from Calcutta, of yesterday's date, says:-"The Indian government has received orders to send troops to Malta. The following regiments designated to leave for that place:-Ninth Bengal cavalry, First Bombay Light cavalry, Second Ghoorkas, Thirteenth and Thirty-first Bengal infantry, Twenty-fifth Madras infantry, two regiments of Bombay native infantry, two Bombay field batteries, two companies of Bombay sappers and miners and two companies of Madras sappers and miners (about six thousand men). The native infantry will be brigaded with British at Malta. The Assistant Quartermaster and Commissary generals at Calcutta have gone to Malta to arrange for the reception of these troops." MORE TROOPS FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The Times says leading Tyne shipping firms, whose boats are now waiting for cargoes in Indian ports were yesterday invited to make tenders for the immediate conveyance of troops to the Mediter-

DISSATISFACTION WITH THE DIPLOMATISTS. Both from Vienna and St. Petersburg come reports of great uneasiness and dissatisfaction in the atter city about Russia's position. The ill humor permitting the military successes and the views of military men to turn their heads.

ENGLAND AND AUSTRIA BLAMED. But England and Austria are also much blamed, e former for wishing to deprive Russia of those fruits of her victory which do not interiere with British interests, and Austria for exaggerating

outbreak of the war as the conditions of her neutrality. The growing consciousness that mis takes have been made and must be repaired is regarded as a hopeful sign. TODLEBEN'S APPOINTMENT. The replacement of the Grand Duke Nicholas by Seneral Todieben, if true, it is thought, would show that the Russian government, as the first step

lowards the preservation of peace, intends to put the management of amirs at Constantinople in AN AUSTRIAN LOAN. A telegram from Vienna announces that the Austrian government has concluded a loan of

55,000,000 florins, gold, with the Credit Foncier and Banque de Paris ENGLAND AND THE BALTIC.

According to a Stockholm despatch the truth of the rumor that negotiations have been commenced by England with Sweden for the possession Farce Island, in the Baitic, is positively denied. THE TURKISH CABINET.

A Constantinopie despatch of April 16 says that the contest in the Cabinet continues. Ahmed Vefix Effendi, President of the Council of Ministers, tendered his resignation on Monday, but withdre it after a long conference with the Sultan and safvet Pacha, President of the Council of State. and the retusal of Reouf Pacha and Meheme Ruchdi Pacha to accept the Premiership. Mehemet Ruchdi Pacha has been appointed a Minister with out a portiolio.

The stock markets were stagnant and depressed on Tuesday until near the close, when an exag gerated report of the favorable character of Sir Stafford Northcote's statement in the House of Commons created some activity and confi dence. The statement, though purely negative on the main issue, was regarded as a hopeful indication, because it gave the assurance that noth

ing has heretofore occurred to render peace im-PARLIAMENT HOPEPUL Parliament separates for the Easter recess under the conviction that the emergency is not greater than it was weeks ago.

COAXING THE GREEKS. A despatch from Valo states that amnesty was proclaimed on Monday for all insurgents who would lay down their arms. The Insurgents disregard the offer and consider it a mere sop to the opinion of Europe.

Intelligence has been received in Paris that

Prince Hassan Pasha and all the Egyptians have now returned to Egypt.

CONSTANTINOPLE GOSSIP. Mr. Layard, the British Ambassador at Constanti nople, has gone to ismid for two days.

The Turks still occupy Batoum.
It is untrue that the Russians have again asked permission to occupy Buyukdere or are moving

THE ROUMANIAN DANGER. The situation in Roumania seems to be becoming not less dangerous than at Stamboul. The Rus sians ciaim that the military convention with

THREAT OF A ROUMANIAN PLEYNA. The Roumanians, alarmed about the occupation of their country and the possibility of an attempt to disarm them, have withdrawn their army into

Roumania, which gives them control of communi-

Little Wallachia, where they boast they will make another Plevna if the Russians attack them.

HOSTILE TONE OF THE PRESS. The Bucharest journals, referring to the Ru seizure of ammunition, ask why the government has not troops at the stations to protect its prop-

SECURING BESSARABIA. The Russians occupy the greater part of Rouma nian Bessarabla and are intrenching the line of the Russian frontier as it existed prior to 1856.

WILL NOT BE DISARMED. M. Cogalniceano, Roumanian Minister of Foreign Attairs, replying to a question in the Chamber yesterday, confirmed the statement that the army would not allow itself to be disirmed, and had withdrawn to the Carpathian Mountains to avoid collision with the Russians. The commandant o a Russian division near Bucharest had informed the government that his troops would remain until they returned to Russia. The Capinet had asked Russia for explanations.

THE COTTON TRADE TROUBLES. The notices of a reduction in the wages of cottor operatives in Lancashire expired vesterday and to-The refusal of the masters at Manchester to agree to a five per cent reduction, and their resolution that if a strike occurs at any of mills where notice has been given of ten per cent reduction, the remainder of the trade shall lock out at the earliest possible mo ment, leaves little hope of averting a struggle which will involve the stoppage of 200,000 looms and 6,000,000 spindles, and render idle no less than 120,000

MODERATE COUNSELS. The Council of the Operative Spinners, after their nterview with the masters on Tuesday, resolved to recommend the mombers of that association to accept the proposed reduction for the present, and call a representative meeting of spinners for Sunday, to decide upon a future course,

PREPARING FOR A GIGANTIC STRIKE. The operatives at Accrington and district, Church Harwood, Enfield and Preston are willing to accept reduced wages and reduced time, but there is no hop of the misters accepting such a proposal. The Black-burn and Burnley operatives resist uncompromisingly. Consequently last night it was expected that would begin the most grgantic strike and lockout that has ever occurred in the county of Lancaster.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE OPERATIVES. Instructions have been issued to the operatives by committees in the various trades us to how to proceed. Where no notices are posted they will go or working; where notices are posted they will re spectfully request the masters to remove them as on Saturday night. The operatives are particularly enjoined to encourage no rioting or misbehavior any here. Looms not affected by the strike will sub scribe threepence per week for the strikers. EFFECT IN OLDHAM.

The Oldbam district is not yet affected directly, but owing to the intimate business relations between Oidham and Blackburn, short time, if not a stoppage, will be necessitated in many of the Oldnam mills. THE TROUBLE SPREADING.

At Burnley about 9,000 operatives will be idle to-day. The spinners expressed a willingweavers refused all have stopped work. At Burnley and Padiham the bands in all the mills, except about three, are either under notice or on strike. COMPROMISE AT PRESTON.

At Preston a third of the masters have accepted

the compromise proposed by the operatives for a five per cent reduction. The spinners working for firms who refused to compromise will strike to day (Thursday). The weavers will continue to work lew days longer and try further negotiations. PIFTEEN THOUSAND ALREADY OUT.

At Blackburn 15,: 00 operatives are already of strike. Conciliatory negotiations are pending at some of the milis, but it is regarded as almost certain that nine-tenths of the operatives will be idle in a short

A special despatch from Manchester to the Standard this morning says :- "It is currently reported in well informed circles here that the operatives may be induced to yield before long, as their funds are very limited and they have assured by the masters that the present reduc tion is not, as at one time reported, meant to inaugu-

WHAT IS AT STAKE. Manchester correspondent telegraphs that total number of looms in the district is 212,000, out of of 470,000 in the kidgdom. strike determination of the operatives and the unanimity of the employers will not be fully tested until Tuesday or Wednesday next, when all the notices will have expired.

A severe thunder and ball storm passed over London yesterday afternoon.

PAILURE IN LIVERPOOL Messrs. Darbyshire, McKinnell & Co., merchants liabilities are estimated at \$1,250,000. They were engaged chiefly in the South American trade, but had ome connection with the United States

THE SUGAR CROP

ROPES OF A BETTER YIELD IN CURA-SUGAR-CANE DISEASE IN PORTO RICO.

HAVANA, April 17, 1878. Prominent merchants and planters are generally of the opinion that the reports that the deficiency in sugar crop will amount to fifty per cent are entirely sagar crop will amount to fifty per cent are entirely wrong. The receipts since the 1st of January to date show only a deficiency of one-third compared with those for the same period hast year, while the plantations are overstocked with sugars awaiting transportation. Some think that if the rainy season commences hat the crop will equal, and even be superior, to last year's. The fot and dry weather container.

A sugar cane disease in Porte Rico, produced by a certain worm, has spread so rapidly that a royal order has been issued for an investigation into its cause and character and the means of prevention. The disease thus far appears to be confined to Porto Rico.

ON THE RIO GRANDE.

MEXICANS ALLEGED TO HAVE STOLEN FOUR HORSES-TRYING TO BAISE UP THE GHOST AGAIN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] SAN ANTONIO, Tex., April 17, 1878. The Mexicans have resumed bostilities. A de spatch to General Ord, from Fort Clark, announces that four horses were stolen from the immediate vicinity of the post and driven over into Mexico. The Mexicans were seen driving them across the river, and the horses were seen on the opposite bank. It is thought these raids are swidence that the local Mexican authorities have lost all control over the threves in consequence of the revolution which is brewing.

TEXAN MURDERERS CONVICTED.

END OF THE BRAZELL TRIAL-A JURY DE-CLARE COX. RYAN AND SITTERLEE GUILTY OF ASSASSINATING THE "DOCTOR." [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 17, 1878. There was a fearful scene in the court room this afternoon. Three men-named Cox, Ryan and Sitterlee-murdered an old man named Brazell and his son, in Dewitt county, in 1867. There was a party of about fitteen who took them out of their homes and shot them to death m bard to conceive of a more borrible murder. old man was dying of consumption when he was killed. By a change of venue this case was brought to Bexar county for trial and has occupied nearly a week, a number of the best lawyers in Western Texas being engaged on each lawyers in Western Texas boing engaged on each side. This alternoon the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, which means the prisoners have to hang. When the verdict was announced the iemale relatives screamed so as to be heard for a long distance and the wives of two of them fainted. The prisoners were handcuffed together and removed. Three more of the implicated parties are to be tried soon. There is universal satisfaction at the result, as the babit of juries turning criminals loose had become alarmingly frequent of late.

MAIL ROBBERS IN TEXAS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SAN ANTONIO, April 17, 1878. Telegrams from Fort Concho confirm the news of the robbing of the mail near Escondido and the murder of a Mexican who was with the carrier. SECRETARY SHERMAN ON POLITICS.

LEITER TO THE OHIO REPUBLICANS ON THE CONDUCT OF THE NEXT CAMPAIGN-THE AD-MINISTRATION A REPUBLICAN ONE AND TO BE SUPPORTED AS SUCH.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.)

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 17, 1878. Leading republicans from various parts of Obio held a conference here to-night to consult relative to the next campaign. At the meeting the following letter was read addressed to the chairman of the State Executive Committee:-

letter was read addressed to the chairman of the State Executive Committee:—

Washington, April 15, 1878.

Drar Sir.—Your circuiar letter of April 2 was dily received. My official engagements will not permit me to attend the meeting you propose, and it would be better that, as an officer of the government of the United States, I should not personally participate in the direction of the campaigo. I feel deeply interested in the election of the next thouse of Representatives, in the hope that it may contain a majority of those who agree with us in the opinion that the republican policy should provail in the popular branch of Congress, and no effort should be spared to bring about that result, especially in Ohio, which bithertch has in the main been in the vanguards of our political contests, and ought now to be irou to the principles and convictions which gave to our State so much nonor during the war. Upon two or three things we certainly ought to agree.

A REFERICAN ANIMISTRATION.

This is a republican administration. The President was elected by republicans. He has been instituted at true to the piedges made by the party in the Corvention that nominated him, and represents the aspirations and hopes of the best elements of our party. Some compaint has been made as to the distribution of offices, and to the interference of officers in elections, but surely suon complaints should not come from the people, upon whom properly devolves the conduct of all political movements, free from efficious interference by lederal officers. With very rare exceptions, founded upon local or special reasons, republicans have been nominated to office, and official duty has been faithfully and well performed, as much so as during any period of our history.

MR. HAYES' SOUTHERN POLICY.

It is frue, also, that the policy of conciliation to the South, from the highest motives of public good, naresulted in quiet, beace and order; and, as I celeve, will in due time result in the ascendancy of the republicans party in several of the Southe

OREGON REPUBLICANS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 17, 1878. A despatch from Salem, Oregon, says the Republican State Convention met there to-day and effected temporary organization.

THE NEW NATIONAL PARTY.

The Committee on Organization of the new national party met last evening at No. 211 Fourth avenue and adopted the following resolution:-Resolved. That the refusal or neglect of William Dorsheimer, President of the Senate, and James W. Husted, Speaker of the Assembly, to present to both branches of the Legislature of this State the respectful memorial of the national party of this city, forwarded to them for that purpose on the 20th of March last, was a shanned it volstion of official duty and an outrace on the sacrest right of petition guaranteed under the constitution and laws, and affords evidence of a political conspiracy to suppress the voice of a free people.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] NEWPORT, R. I., April 17, 1878. Henry Bedlew (republican) was elected Mayor to-day by a bandsome majority. The election was one of the most exciting ever held in this city. The republicans were generally victorious.

WANT OF CONFIDENCE.

A CINCINNATI SAVINGS BANK, THOUGH SOLVENT. WANTS TO DISCONTINUE BUSINESS. THY TRISGRAPH TO THE HERATO !

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 17, 1878. Apropos to the feeling of absolute security in and banking institutions there seems to be a total want of confidence to savings banks. The trustees of testimion of the kind in the State, gave notice to depositors to-day, in accordance with their charter, to meet three months hence and vote whether the business of the society shall be continued or wound up. Their circular, which will be published in wound up. Their circular, which will be published in the Enquirer to uncrow, asys that their deposits nave seen reduced from \$500,000 to less than \$250,000, and the drain still continues, though a recent examination of their securities by order of the Court shows that they have an excess of \$40,000 above all indebtedness. They believe it impracticable to attempt to continue business, and so call upon their depositors to meet and determine what shall be done with the assets, although the society is more than solvent.

THE LAW OF EXTRADITION.

CRIMINAL SURRENDERED BY A FOREIGN NATION NOT AMENABLE FOR ANY OTHER CHARGE THAN THAT SPECIFIED IN THE DE-MAND.

CINCINNATI, Onto, April 17, 1878. Chief Justice Lindsey, of the Kentucky Court of appeals, the highest judicial tribunal in the State, dered a decision to day which grew out of the extradition of Smith N. Hawes, the defauting City Treasurer of Covington, which is of great importance as settling a disputed point in the extradition treats between this country and Great Britain. Hawes was arrested in Canada, whence he had fled over a year ago, on a charge of forgery, that being an extraditable offence. Upon being brought back to Covington he offence. Upon being brought back to Covington he was acquitted on this charge, though the state Attorney endeavored to hold him for detacation. Judge Jackson, however, before whom he was tried, decided that he could not be held for a crims for which he was not extradited and he was allowed to return to Canada. The Commonwealth Attorney, however, took the case up to the appetate court for head decision, and Judge Lindsey to-day affirmed Jackson's decision. He rued that a treaty between nations was a part of the supreme law of the land and courts are bound to respect it, regardless of executive interference or suggestion, and an attempt to try a crimifial on another charge than that for which he was given up by a foreign government was contrary to the fundamental principles of extradition.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, APRIL 18-1 A. M.

Indications.

For the Middle States and New England, continued northeast to southeast winds, warmer, partly cloudy and threatening weather, stationary followed by lai ing barometer. In the South Atlantic and Guif States, south and

cast winds, falling barometer, warmer, cloudy and rainy weather will provail. For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley and the lower lake region, stationary, followed by falling barometer, warmer, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, possibly

occasional rains, oasterly veering to southerly winds.
The rivers will generally rise slightly. Hatterse, Kitty Hawk and Cape Henry, and are or-

dered for Duluth, Marquette, Escanaba, Milwaukee and Section One, Ludington, Chicago and Grand Ha-THE WEATHER YESTERDAY. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in com-

parison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, No. 218 Broadway:-52%

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Bankers and Business Men Issuing Gold at Par.

HERALD SPECIAL REPORTS.

Banks Resuming in Louisiana, Georgia, North Carolina, Ohio and New York.

GREENBACKS PREFERRED

Bank Notes and the Precious Metal on the Same Level.

PARTIAL RESUMPTION OF GOLD PAYMENTS IN ALBANY. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD]

ALBANY, N. Y., April 17, 1878. The recent virtual resumption of gold payments by ertain banks in Chicago suggested a possible sim lar financial movement by other banks in different parts of the country. In this city the National Com mercial Bank and the Mechanics and Farmers' Bank are paying out gold in small quantities to regular customers whenever requested, but Mr. Robert H. Prayn, ex-United States Minis-Japan and President of Commercial Bank, says to-night that there is nothing like general resumption yet effected here, to his dge. He says, however, that there is a uni versal desire among the financial institutions to resume, and that they are willing to make slight sacrifices to do so as soon as gold ceases to fluctuate. In all such matters they are necessarily compelled to

PHILADELPHIA BANKS WAITING FOR GOLD TO DROP TO PAR. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD !

PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1878. No banking institutions or brokers in this city have ret resumed gold payments. Two or three of the large banks are said to have gold enough on hand to partially resume-to the extent of giving gold in exchange for five dollar bills; and the expediency of uch a beginning had been discussed, but actual gold payment has not yet commenced, and it would not be safe to say that there is any immediate prospect of it. If gold continued at a quarter, the quoted price to-day, it would be an easy matter for some of he large institutions to make a step in the direction of resumputen by paying it over the counter for fives, but this is not likely to be done until gold descends to par. A lew retail mercantile business houses advertise to give gold in change, which is, of course, done as an advertisement, and this is the nearest approach to resumption at present in this city.

THREE BANKS IN CINCINNATI AND ONE IN SANDUSKY OFFER TO REDEEM THEIR NOTES IN GOLD.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 17, 1878. The First National Bank, of this city, has an nounced to its customers its readiness to redeem its circulation as fast as presented in gold, though without advertising the fact the newspapers. It has a capital of \$1,500,000 and circulation of something like \$800,000 out. The announcement of resumption made by the Third National caused very little excitement n business circles here, and though three business days have elapsed since its publication the bank has

NOTES PREFEREN On Monday they paid out \$350 in gold in exchange for their notes; yesterday something loss than \$100, and to-day only about \$25 or \$30. The banks here to-day declined to pay any premium whatever for coin gold, though when they sold they got New York rates or three eighths of one par cent.

RESUMPTION AT SANDUSKY The Fourth National Bank of Sandusky City commenced to redeem their circulation to-day in gold.

GREENBACKS PREFERRED IN NORTH CAROLINA. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 17, 1878. The situation in regard to gold here is simply this. There is a very light supply and a very light demand. The three banks here—the First National Bank, the Bank of New Banover and the Dawson Bank-have ability extended, during the past four days. But few seem to want it, and paper is preferred. Greenbacks and national bank notes are good enough for the average Wilmingtonians.

CHARLESTON ABLE TO BEGIN ANY DAY. (BY TILEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. 1

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 17, 1878. Careful inquiry among the bankers here elicits the fact that the national banks are in a position to resome gold payments at any time that they might see fit so to do. None of them, however, have done so up to this time. President Simonds, of the First National Bank, in answer to my inquiry why he did not resume specie payments, that he was able to resume at any time, but that he did not see that the bank would derive any advantage from doing so, and that he looked upon such a course at present only as a means for acquiring a cheap notoriety without effect ing any substantial benefit to anypody. The press cents of the other banks take pretty much the same position, and banking generally is being transacted as usual, with this difference, that small sums of gold received by merchants during the and week are now being deposited on the same footing with greenbacks, instead of being sold to brokers, as has been the custom when the premium was higher. The brokers are selling gold at from 1/4 to 1/4 premium. Owing to the absence of a United States Sub-Freasury office gold will in all probability always command a small premium for the payment of Custom House duties, and this premium vill regulate itself to the cost of transportation of gold from New York or Washington to this city.

PLENTY OF GOLD IN GEORGIA, BUT NO ONE WANTS IT-GREENBACKS AND GOLD AT PAR. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. 1

ATLANTA, April 17, 1878.
The Citizens' Bank, one of the strongest in the South, last Saturday announced through the papers its readiness to pay out gold on checks or drates at par. A temporary run was made for gold, but it soon ceased, and on Monday much of the gold paid out was returned as ordinary deposits. Since then only occasional calls have been made for gold. President Brown says the great majority of his customers will not take the gold, but prefer greenbacks. On Saturday a gentleman deposited \$2,000 in gold at par, and that deposit nearly satisfied the demand for gold amount of colo heretofore hoarded has been deposited in the banks here with greenbacks. Any of the banks will pay gold to any one asking it.

GOLD OFFERED AT PAR IN SAVANNAR BY A BROKER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] SAVANNAH, April 17, 1878.

The banks here have not yet resumed gold payments, but James Hunter, Jr., a broker, offered it at BANKERS AND BUSINESS HOUSES IN NEW

OBLEANS GIVING GOLD TO THOSE WHO RE-OUIRE IT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] NEW ORLEANS, April 17, 1878. of gold to par has created quite a flarry among brokers here, though none of the banks

have as yet resumed. If gold is offered in small sums

over the counter they decline, however, to pay any premium. The Germania National Bank announced to-day that they would redeem their t-sue in gold. Charles Leighton, and Byrne & Co., two leiding dry goods establishments, also announce that gold will be given as change to their customers. Several of the princip if drinking saloons also pay out gold in change, more, however, as an advertisement than anything

In conversation with leading brokers and bankers to-night they state as their belief that it is only a question of a short time, at most weeks, when all the loading financial institutions here will resume gold payment. It is generally believed, however, that after the first novelty is over that every one will preter notes as being more convenient to handle, This resumption, a leading banker stated to your cor respondent, should be encouraged by such capitalists as control such matters, in order to place the country at large on a cold basis in spite of any law to the contrary, and thus establish a mercantile credit which would rebound to our benefit.

The fact of resumption of gold payments I find here among the lower classes is looked upon as a return of perity, as before the war, when gold, silver and notes circulated equally, and is hatled with pleasure, They fully understand that articles of consumption thereby would become much cheaper, and they as consumers would receive most benefit.

MURDERERS STRUNG UP.

AN ALABAMA MOB EXECUTE LYNCH LAW UION TWO COLORED AND ONE WHITE MAN-A PROTEST OF INNOCENCE AND A PRAYER BE-FORE THE HANGING.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., April 17, 1878.

On Saturday last two negroes, named Eph Hall and Ben Evans, at the instigation of Mike White, a white butcher, doing business here, assassinated George Shoenberger, a rival butcher and a most prominent and estimable citizen. At the time of their arrest, which took place the same day, great public indignation was manifested and there was believed to be strong probability that all three of the culprits would meet prompt punishment at the hands of the angry mob. prompt and vigorous action of the Sheriff and his deputies the men were safely ledged in Jail. This afternoon the three men were forcibly taken from the Sher.ff's custody and hung from the limb of a tree, amid the most citement. Early this morning people came in from every direction in throngs. By noon the streets, and especially those in the neighborhood of the juli, were literally packed. The sheriff, who had by his decisive action on Saturday, prevented the summary punishment of the assassing, attempted to summary punishment of the assassing, attempted to summon guards for the protection of the juli, but more would accept the positions. Twenty or thirty United States prisoners being in the juli, the United States Marshal summoned guards to keep them safe.

prisoners being in the jail, the United States Marshal summoned guards to keep them safe.

At half-past one P. M. the people shouted "Here they come:" and soon hundreds of horsemen arrived, armed with double-barrel shotguns. They came up quietly and took positions around the jail. The mulitude fell back as they approached. A demand for the keys of the jail was refused and the Sheriff could not be found. The jail fence was broken down with sledge hammers and crowbars. The mobthen forced its way into the jail by the same process. Evans, Hall and White were bound, placed in a wagon, driven half a mile away under the limb of a tree, where ropes had been previously adjusted. The negroes resterated the same story of their guilt that they had already told.

ALLEGATION OF INNOCENCE.

Mike White protested his innocence. The prisoners were asked if they had anything to say. White said he had nothing to say except that he was innocent and ready to meet his God.

ACCUSED BY HIS ASSOCIATES.

Evans said, "I know I am here to die. We were all in it. Hall shot the guilt and I shot the pistol." Tarning to White he said, "See Mr. White what you have brought me to," Hall said he had nothing to say other than what he had before stated about his part in the assassia tion and White's instigation of it. White said "No," but the negroes requested Rev. Mr. Gordon to offer a prayer, which he die. The wagon was then driven from under them. They were cut down in twenty five minutes.

A SLAVE'S TRIUMPH. THE COLORED WOMAN MRS. WOODS OBTAINS A VERDICT FOR \$2,500 AGAINST A MAN WHO AB-

DUCTED AND SOLD HER IN 1853. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD,

CINCINNATI, April 17, 1878. The jary in the United States Court which had heard the case of Henrietta Woods, an old wlave, against Zebulon Ward for abduction in 1853, brought in a verdict to-day giving her \$2,500 damages. In her suit Mrs. Woods claimed damages to the amount of \$15,000, and her attorneys are endeavoring to obtain a new trial, on the ground that the jury's award is not sufficient. Her term of siavery after the adduction took place was ten years, though in her testimony she claimed to have labored for her

OUT OF THE DEPTHS. BODY OF AN UNKNOWN MAN WASHED ISHORE ON THE NEW JERSEY COAST. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SQUAN BEACH, N. J., April 17, 1878. This morning, at Life Saving Station No. 9, David Curtis recovered from the surf the body of a man apparently twenty-five years of age, five feet eight inches in height, without beard or hair, the latter being chafed off by the action of the sea and sand. The flesh on one side of face has been worn off by dragging on the ocean's bottom. The body is in an advanced state of de-composition and beyond recognition, it is clad in dark pants and vest, two white muslin shirt, over which is one of blue woodlen material. In the pockets were lound two ten cent coins and some leaf tobarco, but nothing by which to lead to an identification. The remains appear to have osen in the sen several weeks, and were supposed to be those of Charles Burnett, of Jersey City, mate of the schooner Ellen Tobin, lost overtoard near liarnegat, as reported in the Hakald. Several sailors here who knew Burnett felt confident the body was him.

Charles Butnett and Charles En-inott, of Jersey City, arrived here this evening and examined the body, but fail to recognize it as that of the son of the former. Mr. Burnett states that of the son of the flormer. Mr. Burnett states that the captain of the Ellen Tobin informed him that at the time his son was washed from the deck he had on a part of heavy rubber boots. The body found has on callskin boots. Mr. Burnett further r.m. acked that he had hever noticed the india markings, anchors and wreaths on his son's arms, though they may have been there. The wile of his decessed son had been telegraphed relative to the india markings.

THE CODDINGTON BANK.

STATEMENT OF ITS DIBTS AND RESOURCES. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NEWPORT, R. L., April 17, 1878. The following figures show the exact condition of the Coddington Savings Bank, reported in the Herald to-day as being enjoined by the Supreme Court:— LIABILITIES,

Mortgages. \$153,465 United States, railroad, canal, State, city, county and town bonds, bank and gas stocks. \$356,750

CHARTER OAK LIFE.

HARTPORD, Conn., April 17, 1878. At a meeting of policy holders of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company to night, preliminary to the meeting for reorganization to morrow, the following Board of Directors was agreed upon :-

From Hartford-William Faxon, Jotham Goodnow George M. Bartholomew, Rowland Swift, Elisha Carpenter, J. M. Atlen, E. J. Basset, D. C. Skelton, S. R. McNary, William E. Baker, W. L. Squires, C. G. Munyan and C.

W. L. Squires, C. G. Munyan and C. S. Davidson. From Bridgeport.—Clapp Spooner, From Wethersheld.—S. W. Robbins. From New York.—Alexander Studwell, From Philadelphia.—J. A. Shepard. From Baitimore.—D. L. Bartlett. From Cincinnati.—Thomas A. Logan. From Chicago.—George Sherwood, From St. Louis.—E. C. Staunard.

The meeting for reorganization as a mutual company, under the power granted by the recent legislature, occurs at ten o'clock to-morrow morning. About one hundred and fifty persons were present to-night, some of them holding very many proxice and representing a large amount of insurance. There will probably be a lively descussion to-morrow, and it is impossible to foreten the result.

MOULDERS' STRIKE.

OSHAWA, Ont., April 18, 1878. The moulders at the stove foundry have struck, owing to the employment of non-union men. A number of moulders from Buffalo went to work; but the strikers induced most of them to return home, and 200 pulon men excepted them to the station this morning. The lew who remain require a police escort. Violence is leared.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

United States District Judge William J. Wallace, of Syracuse, is at the Brevoors. Projessor George J. Brush, of Yale College, is at the Buckingham. Gen erai L. C. Easton. United States Army, and ex-Congressman O. B. Matteson, of Utica, are at the Metre politan. Ex-Congressman John M. S. Williams, of Massachusetts; George B. McCartes, o: Washington; General E F Rustard of Saratoga: Harvey G. Past man, of Poughkeepsie, and Colonel William J. Cozzens, of Newport, are at the Fifth Avenue. Professor E. N. Horsford, of Cambridge, Mass., and Nicol Kings. mill, of Toronto, are at the Everett. William Bliss, General Manager of the Boston and Albany Ruliroad, is at the Brunswick. R. Montgomery Field, of Boston, is at the Westminster. Charles Brodhead, of Bethle hem. Pa , is at the New York.

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